United Nations A/HRC/WG.6/32/CHL/3

General Assembly

Distr.: General
6 November 2018
English
Original: English/Spanish

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-second session
21 January–1 February 2019

Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Chile*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 69 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. The National Human Rights Institute expressed the view that Chile should ratify the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Protocol of San Salvador); the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It also observed that Chile should withdraw the reservations it has made to the international instruments to which it is a party.[2]

3. The National Human Rights Institute noted that Chile has established the Office of the Under-Secretary for Human Rights and that it has started to implement the National Human Rights Plan 2018–2021.[3]

4. The National Human Rights Institute noted that the Anti-Discrimination Act has certain shortcomings, such as the fact that discriminatory distinctions are considered, a priori, to be reasonable if they are justified on the grounds that the person concerned was legitimately exercising another fundamental right. Furthermore, the Act neither defines the

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concept of indirect discrimination nor includes a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women.[4]

5. The National Human Rights Institute stated that Chile has defined the offences of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and recommended the prompt adoption of the bill whereby the Institute would be designated as the national mechanism for the prevention of torture.[5]

6. The National Human Rights Institute reported complaints that police officers have sexually abused adolescent women during demonstrations and used excessive force against indigenous children and women during police raids in rural areas and indigenous territories.[6]

7. The National Human Rights Institute noted the tendency of courts to apply legal concepts and provisions that have the effect of mitigating the criminal responsibility of perpetrators of serious human rights violations committed during the dictatorship.[7]

8. The National Human Rights Institute acknowledged the efforts made within the framework of the educational reform process. However, it considered that the funding model used for the educational system has created economic access barriers and that discriminatory regulations, mechanisms and practices exist.[8]

9. The National Human Rights Institute drew attention to the adoption of Act No. 21.030, which decriminalizes the voluntary termination of pregnancy when it is carried out on any one of three sets of circumstances.[9]

10. The National Human Rights Institute noted that the representation of women in the National Congress has increased but is still far from being proportional to the number of women in the population.[10] It also noted that a wage gap continues to exist between men and women.[11]

11. The National Human Rights Institute indicated that Chile should establish adequate mechanisms for the definition, protection and restitution of indigenous territories and should regulate fulfilment of the obligation to carry out prior consultations in accordance with international standards.[12]

12. The National Human Rights Institute noted that current migration laws provide a margin of discretion to administrative authorities in matters of expulsion, contain discriminatory rules and do not provide sufficient legal safeguards. It noted that a new migration policy was announced in 2018.[13]

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[14]

13. Regarding recommendations 121.2, 121.3, 121.4, 121.5, 121.6 and 121.7 of the second cycle of the universal periodic review,[15] several submissions recommended that Chile ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women[16] and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.[17]

14. Joint Submission 20 (JS20) recommended withdrawing the reservation to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.[18]

15. Joint Submission 15 (JS15) recommended that Chile ratify the Protocol of San Salvador and withdraw reservations on the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families.[19]

16. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) recommended that Chile ratify the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.[20]

17. Joint Submission 7 (JS7) recommended that Chile present a midterm evaluation report on the implementation of the recommendations received.[21]

B. National human rights framework[22]

18. Three submissions noted that, although the 1980 Constitution has been amended numerous times, it had not been brought into line with the international human rights treaties ratified by Chile.[23] Joint Submission 21 (JS21) noted that a new Constitution needed to be drawn up.[24]

19. Four submissions highlighted the establishment of the Office of the Under-Secretary for Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights in 2016 and of the National Human Rights Plan in 2017.[25] Amnesty International (AI) recommended ensuring the adequate implementation of such plan and including civil society participation in any follow up mechanism.[26]

20. Joint Submission 21 (JS21) recommended strengthening the National Human Rights Institute and bringing it into line with the Paris Principles.[27] Red Infancia (Childhood Network) (RI) recommended strengthening the political autonomy of the National Human Rights Institute, eliminating the risk that its members might become involved in conflicts of interest and promoting their social, cultural, political, economic and racial diversity.[28]

21. Four submissions noted that the bill creating the national preventive mechanism against torture was still pending in Congress and expressed concerns about the fact that the mechanism would be part of the National Human Rights Institute rather than an independent institution.[29]

22. Four submissions noted that there had been no public consultations regarding the preparation of Chile's national report for the universal periodic review.[30] JS7 recommended that Chile systematically consult with civil society on the implementation of UPR recommendations and incorporate them into action plans.[31]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[32]

23. JS15 stated that the 2012 Anti-Discrimination Law lacked tools to prevent, punish, and redress discrimination.[33] Four submissions noted that Chile had not yet created an institutional framework to implement public policies against discrimination.[34]

24. Oro Negro (Black Gold) (ON) recommended that Chile declare the International Decade for People of African Descent in the country and legislate to protect persons of African descent from acts of racial and xenophobic discrimination.[35]

25. Joint Submission 16 (JS16) highlighted the invisibility and lack of protection of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex population and the increase in reports of homophobia and transphobia.[36]

Development, the environment, and business and human rights[37]

26. Numerous organizations reported on the environmental degradation taking place in so-called "environmental sacrifice zones" and highlighted the serious adverse effects that it was having on the health of the population, particularly that of women and children. They recommended, inter alia, strengthening environmental regulations, ratifying the Minamata Convention on Mercury, establishing independent mechanisms to monitor pollution levels, implementing decontamination plans and progressively eliminating old thermoelectric plants and foundries.[38]

27. The Williche Communities Coordinating Committee for the Defence of the Willi Lafken Weychan Territory highlighted the contamination of marine areas by salmon farming facilities and the lack of regulation of those facilities.[39]

28. Joint Submission 11 (JS11) noted that the Environmental Impact Assessment System (SEIA) does not ensure sufficient public participation, that the Supervisory Authority for the Environment does not have the capacity to respond to complaints of environmental damage and that environmental judicial procedures were subject to a number of restrictions that hindered their effectiveness.[40]

29. Joint Submission 6 (JS6) welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights but noted the lack of public participation in the drafting process, which included a failure to consult indigenous peoples and to address proposals for reforming the existing legislative framework in order to protect human rights in the face of business activity. It recommended launching a multi-stakeholder committee, to include representatives of civil society, for the purpose of assessing the progress made under the plan.[41]

Human rights and counter-terrorism[42]

30. Three submissions highlighted that the definition of terrorism contained in the Anti-Terrorism Law was contrary to the principle of legality and that the law did not comply with due process guarantees by allowing extensive pre-trial detention, prolonged periods of secrecy of the investigation and the use of anonymous witnesses.[43]

31. Cultural Survival (CS) reported that the Government had announced a hardening the penalties for terrorism and for "apology of terrorism", which could conceivably be used against solidarity activists or journalists.[44]

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person[45]

32. With regard to recommendation 121.112,[46] Joint Submission 20 (JS20) recommended repealing the provisions of the Code of Military Justice that provide for the death penalty and incorporating a provision for the total abolition of the death penalty into the Constitution.[47]

33. The Londres 38 Memorial Centre (L38) stated that the definition of enforced disappearance as a specific criminal offence when it occurs outside the context of serious, massive and systematic human rights violations is still pending.[48] It also noted that the design and implementation of the national plan on the search for disappeared detainees and the determination of their fate had not involved the families of victims or human rights organizations and that no information was available on its progress or results.[49]

34. Several submissions noted persistent allegations of excessive use of force and abuses by the police in the context of demonstrations, particularly during protests by students and members of the Mapuche community and including allegations of police sexual violence against women and girls involved in the protests, and were concerned that such abuses had not been effectively investigated and prosecuted.[50] AI welcomed the creation in 2017 of a Human Rights Unit in the Attorney General's Office and recommended that Chile ensure that the specialised unit duly investigated all reports of police violence.[51]

35. CS also noted an increased police brutality against members of Mapuche indigenous people often inflicted during police raids into communities as part of criminal investigations.[52]

36. Joint Submission 10 (JS10) recommended that the legal framework governing police surveillance and intelligence activities be reviewed and that steps be taken to ensure that such activities are carried out strictly in accordance with the principles of legality, necessity and proportionality and are not directed in a discriminatory manner against specific groups, such as the Mapuche population.[53]

37. Three submissions highlighted the level of violence existing in what are known as "critical neighbourhoods" in deprived parts of the country's large cities and recommended that neighbourhood security policies be redefined so that their focus is shifted away from a largely police-based approach and towards a comprehensive response to such communities.[54]

38. Two submissions noted that preventive identity checks were implemented arbitrarily and that they gave rise to abuses.[55]

39. The Movimiento de Integración y Liberación Homosexual (Movement for Homosexual Integration and Liberation) (MOVILH) recommended repealing article 373 of the Criminal Code, under which custodial sentences may be imposed on persons who "offend against modesty or decency", on the grounds that it lends itself to arbitrary application.[56]

40. JS21 noted that the prison system in Chile suffers from serious overcrowding and subhuman conditions in terms of food, hygiene and health, as well as the improper use of solitary confinement cells for long periods of time. It recommended reducing the use of pretrial detention as a precautionary measure, promoting the formulation of a law on the application of criminal penalties that complies with international standards and establishing a specialized group of judges to deal exclusively with prison-related matters.[57]

41. Two submissions noted that, since the entry into force of the law on Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in 2005, the population of women deprived of their liberty had increased explosively, causing deep problems when women had the double role of caregiver and provider. They recommended promoting alternative measures to detention and promoting the so-called "Sayen Law", which is aimed at enabling mothers with children under the age of 3 to have their sentences suspended so that they can raise their children.[58]

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[59]

42. Several submissions noted that, although the 1978 amnesty law had not been applied in recent years, it could still be used to acquit members of the armed forces accused of human rights violations during the dictatorship.[60]

43. Two submissions noted that the 50-year prohibition on the public disclosure of the testimony collected by the Valech I Commission is still in force and recommended declassifying this information.[61] L38 also recommended repealing Act 18.771 of 1989, which exempts the armed forces and police from the obligation to file their documentation in the National Archives.[62]

44. JS21 noted that rules allowing for the phased application of the statute of limitations on serious human rights violations remained in place and recommended eliminating any mechanism that gives rise to impunity and making sufficient funding available to all criminal justice and investigative bodies responsible for investigating serious human rights violations and for prosecuting and punishing perpetrators of those violations.[63] Fundación 1367 Casa Memoria Jose Domingo Cañas (Casa Memoria) recommended withdrawing conditional or limited release arrangements in cases involving crimes against humanity.[64]

45. Casa Memoria noted that the definition of a victim adopted by the Rettig, Valech I and Valech II commissions is not in accordance with international standards and recommended establishing a standing committee entrusted with the recognition of the right to redress for victims of the dictatorship.[65] Two submissions pointed out that, although Chile had implemented a health-related reparation programme (the Compensation and Comprehensive Health-Care Programme) for victims of the military dictatorship, that programme had a number of limitations.[66] The Centro de Salud Mental y Derechos Humanos (Centre for Mental Health and Human Rights) (CINTRAS) recommended establishing a comprehensive reparation policy for torture survivors.[67]

46. AI noted that in 2016 Chile had passed a law establishing that civilians and minors under no circumstances could appear before military courts, either as defendants or as victims. However, it indicated that military justice was still not limited to breaches of military discipline committed by military personnel.[68]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[69]

47. JS7 stated that civil society in Chile enjoyed an enabling environment, but was not recognized by the government as a fundamental interlocutor in the design and

implementation of public policies and welcomed the creation in 2016 of the National Council on Citizen Participation and Strengthening of Civil Society.[70]

48. Two submissions indicated that Decree No. 1.086, regulating the right to peaceful assembly, established procedures that in practice functioned as a system of prior authorisation and recommended repealing it.[71]

49. AI noted that the police protocols for maintaining public order made public in 2014 were not in line with international standards on the use of force and crowd control.[72]

50. CS noted that the General Telecommunications Law severely limited community media, and thus indigenous media, by criminalising the operation of unlicensed broadcasting. It added that mainstream media often perpetuated racist discourse and terrorist language to discredit the Mapuche's struggle for political and land rights.[73]

51. JS7 noted that, although violence against journalists was not widespread, attacks, threats and intimidation against journalists had been documented, especially when covering protests. It also recommended that Chile repeal the offence of contempt contained in the Code of Military Justice as well as the criminal categories of slander and libel.[74]

52. AI recommended that Chile develop formal policies and protection mechanisms regarding human rights defenders.[75]

53. Joint Submission 4 (JS4) noted that, while Chile was one of the most connected countries in Latin America, there was a digital divide affecting various groups, such as people living in rural areas, women and indigenous peoples.[76]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery[77]

54. JS6 acknowledged the progress made under Act 20.507 of 2011 in addressing the smuggling and trafficking of persons but noted that the number of trafficking victims had increased in recent years.[78] JS15 stated that, since the adoption of such law, actions had focused on criminal prosecution, with prevention, protection and assistance of victims remaining a secondary aspect.[79]

Right to privacy and family life[80]

55. MOVILH indicated that Act No. 20.830 of 2015 on the Civil Union Agreement had, for the first time, enabled same-sex and different-sex couples to formalize their unions under regulations other than those relating to marriage. However, it noted that the agreement did not grant same-sex couples equal rights in respect of children.[81]

56. In 2015, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights welcomed the submission of a bill recognizing equal marriage.[82] JS15 recommended the urgent debate and approval of such bill.[83]

57. MOVILH noted that article 365 of the Criminal Code had the effect of establishing an age of sexual consent of 18 years for homosexual persons and 14 years for heterosexuals. It stated that the bill that would repeal article 365 of the Criminal Code had been pending before Congress since 2009.[84]

58. Joint Submission (JS30) recommended establishing updated data protection legislation, including regulations on the use of drones, surveillance balloons and biometric and facial recognition systems, and establishing an independent data protection authority.[85] JS4 recommended that Chile cease all forms of monitoring and surveillance of the population in digital contexts.[86]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[87]

59. JS15 noted that only 48.5% of Chilean women participated in the labour market, that they earned less income than men and worked in conditions of informality in a greater proportion than men. It also noted that there were no public policies designed to modify the family dynamics that saw women's time mainly dedicated to housework and caregiving.[88]

60. Association "Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII" (APGXXIII) welcomed the adoption in 2017 of Law 21.015, "Labour Inclusion Law", aimed at promoting the hiring of persons with disabilities.[89] Two submissions recommended establishing a specific training programme for the inclusion of transgender persons in the workplace and introducing incentives for private companies to hire them.[90]

Right to an adequate standard of living[91]

61. Two submissions noted that the Constitution did not recognize economic, social or cultural rights and did not provide for means of enforcing such rights.[92]

62. Joint Submission 2 (JS2) noted that, despite its high human development rate, Chile had the second highest income inequality rate among OECD member States.[93] Joint Submission 17 (JS17) noted that indigenous peoples continue to be the poorest group in the country and that gaps between the indigenous and non-indigenous populations persist in the areas of employment, housing and health.[94]

63. Defensoría Ambiental (Environmental Defender) noted that the lack of town planning in Chile has given rise to runaway growth in which citizens have not had a voice and that highly productive land has been used for building sites.[95]

64. Fundación para el Desarrollo Social (Foundation for Social Development) (FUDESO) noted that Chile is experiencing water shortages because the use of water for production purposes has been given greater priority than people's needs, which had often led to socio-environmental conflicts.[96] Several submissions recommended establishing the right to water as a priority human right for all people, ensuring water security and environmental sustainability, and guaranteeing access to water for indigenous and rural communities.[97]

Right to health[98]

65. Joint Submission 25 (JS25) noted that the incidence of HIV infection has risen, particularly among men between the ages of 15 and 24 years.[99] JS15 noted the lack of prevention and awareness campaigns sustained over time and the shortage of retroviral drugs in some hospitals.[100]

66. Joint Submission 1 (JS1) welcomed the 2017 amendment of the Criminal Code that permitted the interruption of pregnancy on three grounds: risk to the life of the mother, non-viability of the foetus, and rape. However, it noted that all other form of abortion continued to be criminalised with imprisonment and that the law provided broad rights to conscientious objection and required women affected by dementia as well as girls under the age of 14 to have a legal representative authorisation.[101] JS15 was also concerned about the maximum period of fourteen weeks foreseen to proceed with the interruption of pregnancy in the case of girls under the age of 14 years, considering the difficulty for these girls to identify their pregnancy and the fact that a si-gnificant proportion of them were victims of sexual abuse by a family member.[102] Alliance Defending Freedom International (ADF International) referred to the right to life in relation to abortion.[103]

67. Joint Submission 19 (JS19) noted that an invasive model of care for pregnant women and women giving birth continued to be used and that Chile has the third-highest rate of unnecessary Caesarean sections in the world.[104] ADF International noted that Chile should redirect resources to further improve maternal health and medical infrastructure so to guarantee better conditions for pregnant women, women undergoing childbirth and postpartum women.[105]

68. MOVILH recommended that gender reassignment procedures for transgender persons should be included among the services provided by the State.[106] JS25 recommended establishing a referral centre for the transgender population in every region of Chile.[107]

69. AI recommended that Chile ensure comprehensive sexuality education in school across the country, particularly in remote areas, as well as outside school through civil society and community based organisations.[108]

70. The Agrupación de Familiares Angustiados (Association of Families in Distress) referred to the impact of rising drug consumption on the health and development of children and adolescents and recommended the adoption of public policies addressing the issue.[109]

Right to education[110]

71. Joint Submission 27 (JS27) acknowledged the progress made by Chile in the area of access to education and educational inclusion.[111] Joint Submission 9 (JS9) noted that a family's enjoyment of the right to education varied significantly depending on its socioeconomic level and geographical origins and recommended restructuring the education system in order to ensure equal access to education, establishing minimum quality standards and eliminating gaps in quality and infrastructure, especially in rural areas.[112]

72. Joint Submission 5 (JS5) noted that, although the right to have access to culturally relevant education was enshrined in the Indigenous Peoples Act, that law had not yet been effectively implemented for a large part of the indigenous population.[113]

73. Joint Submission 13 (JS13) welcomed Chile's efforts to include children and adolescents with special educational needs in the country's schools. However, it noted that fewer than half of State-funded schools had a school integration programme.[114]

74. CINTRAS recommended that human rights be taught as a dedicated unit in the primary and secondary school curricula rather than as a cross-cutting learning objective.[115]

75. JS27 recommended that all detention centres for adolescents and young persons should have formal educational establishments equipped with basic infrastructure and supplies.[116]

76. MOVILH welcomed the significant progress made in educational policies designed to promote respect for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons and recommended ensuring their full implementation.[117]

77. JS13 recommended strengthening supervisory measures in educational institutions in order to put an end to all forms of violence inflicted by teachers upon students.[118]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[119]

78. JS15 stated that, despite an increase in the proportion of women legislators due to the application of the new regulations in the 2017 congressional elections, political representation of women in Chile remained below the regional average. It noted disparities in electoral financing between female and men candidates and recommended the promotion of legislation ensuring the inclusion of women in other positions of popular election and political representation.[120]

79. JS15 noted that the discrimination affecting Chilean women regarding property regime in marriage persisted and that since 2013 the bill to reform the conjugal society had been pending in Congress without any progress.[121]

80. Two submissions noted the high levels of violence against women and recommended that Chile approve the draft law on the right of women to a life free of violence, ensuring that it included adequate preventive measures and the necessary budget, and amend Law 20.480 on femicide to include all murders of women for reason of gender and not only those committed by the spouse, partner or former spouse or former partner.[122] They also noted that the bill punishing sexual harassment was pending in the Parliament since 2015 and recommended its approval.[123]

Children[124]

81. Joint Submission 9 (JS9) noted that the bill that would establish a system of guarantees for the rights of children is before the legislature. However, it considered that the bill subordinates the enjoyment of certain guarantees, and the State's duty to provide

them, to the availability of resources and recommended that the bill be amended in accordance with a rights-based approach.[125]

82. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights welcomed the enactment of the Act establishing the Office of the Children's Ombudsman in Chile.[126] JS19 noted that its terms of reference are limited and that its budget allocation is insufficient.[127]

83. A number of submissions drew attention to reports indicating that children and adolescents in centres run by the National Service for Minors (SENAME) and its partner agencies have died and that serious violations of children's and adolescents' rights have taken place.[128]

84. JS9 recommended promoting a structural change in child protection systems that would prioritize the integration of children and adolescents into society rather than their placement in institutions and would establish a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating child protection actions and policies, especially those carried out by private bodies.[129] Several submissions recommended investigating the deaths of children and adolescents who had been under the protection of the National Service for Minors (SENAME).[130]

85. JS9 noted that the juvenile justice system is seriously flawed and that a bill for the establishment of a national integration service was in the pipeline. It recommended reducing the use of the deprivation of liberty as a precautionary measure and as a punishment and strengthening inter-institutional coordination and the specialization of stakeholders involved in following up on cases involving juvenile offenders.[131]

86. The Global Initiative to End Corporal Punishment Against Children (GIEACPC) noted that corporal punishment was still lawful in the home and in alternative and day settings and recommended that Chile enact the draft law establishing a System of Guarantees for the Rights of Childhood to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings.[132]

87. JS2 recommended that Chile criminalise all the manifestations of sexual exploitation of children, ensure adequate penalties for this crime and allocate sufficient budget and human resources for the effective implementation of the Framework for Action against sexual exploitation of children 2017–2019.[133]

Persons with disabilities[134]

88. APGXXIII noted that, despite the 2010 adoption of Law No.20.422 on social inclusion of persons with disabilities, Chile had not yet developed an institutional framework to guarantee the implementation of the law and recommended to establish it. It also noted the lack of a clearly institutionalised mechanism for consultation and participation of organizations of persons with disabilities.[135]

89. Joint Submission 18 (JS18) noted that, on the expiry of the three-year term established by Supreme Decree No. 50 of the Ministry of Housing and Town Planning, the adjustments required to ensure the accessibility of public buildings and buildings providing a community service have not been made.[136]

90. Two submissions noted that the legislature is considering a bill on the recognition and protection of persons with mental illness, intellectual disabilities and mental disabilities which would broaden the recognition of rights in the field of mental health care but maintains the possibility that persons with psychosocial disabilities could be deprived of the right to exercise their will.[137]

91. APGXXIII recommended that Chile adopt a policy of deinstitutionalisation of children with disabilities, including measures to ensure their inclusion in a family environment in the community.[138]

Minorities and indigenous peoples[139]

92. Two submissions recommended that the plurinational and intercultural nature of the State should be recognized in the Constitution.[140]

93. JS6 noted that the National Congress lacks a mechanism for consulting indigenous peoples regarding the drafting and adoption of legislative initiatives.[141]

94. Two submissions indicated that Supreme Decree No. 66 of the Ministry of Social Development, which regulates the procedure for consultations with indigenous communities, and Supreme Decree No. 40 of the Ministry of the Environment, which regulates the environmental assessment of investment projects, had not been the subject of prior consultation, restricted the right to consultation and did not sufficiently or adequately regulate the exercise of that right.[142] JS17 recommended repealing these decrees and establishing a procedure for consulting indigenous communities under the terms of a law that conforms to the standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).[143]

95. CS stated that extractive industry and hydroelectric and agribusiness contracts issued on Mapuche land without their free, prior and informed consent had led to environmental degradation, economic disenfranchisement, cultural loss and conflict.[144] In addition, it noted that in State protected areas that overlapped with indigenous land, indigenous communities were often excluded from decisions concerning land management and development.[145]

96. JS21 recommended establishing appropriate mechanisms for the return of territories claimed by the country's indigenous peoples.[146]

97. JS6 noted that the Act on the Establishment of Marine Coastal Spaces for Native Peoples, also known as the Lafkenche Act, has been an important step forward for coastal indigenous communities but that the procedures used for its implementation have been slow, arbitrary and overly bureaucratic as a consequence of the influence exerted by the fishing industry, particularly salmon fisheries.[147]

98. Several organizations expressed concern at the continued misuse of the Anti-Terrorism Law against members of the Mapuche indigenous people advocating for land rights.[148] The Asociación Indígena Ad Kimvn (Ad Kimvn Indigenous Association) stated that, in 2018, the Government had announced the establishment of a specialized anti-terrorist police force, called Comando Jungla, that was to operate in ancestral indigenous territories. The Association noted that ancestral leaders and authorities faced persistent repression.[149] Three submissions recommended that sweeping changes be made in the way that the historical conflict with indigenous communities is being handled and that political solutions to that conflict be sought.[150]

99. JS6 recommended that the bill that would grant legal recognition to persons of African descent be adopted and that information on that community should be included in population and housing censuses and official statistics.[151] Oro Negro recommended developing institutions and public policies aimed at improving the quality of life of persons of African descent.[152]

Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[153]

100. JS15 noted that Chilean legislation on migration (Decree Law N. 1094 of 1975) did not adequately guarantee the human rights of migrants.[154]

101. Joint Submission 8 (JS8) noted that the migration and aliens bill under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies does not expressly provide for a rights-based approach and recommended ensuring that due process be observed in the application of procedures governing the expulsion of migrants.[155] It also expressed concern about the administrative measures introduced as part of the 2018 special regularization process, which include the use of discriminatory criteria such as nationality in determining in what cases tourist visas are required, the elimination of work visas and the provision of excessive discretionary power to administrative authorities in excluding certain migrants from the special regularization process.[156]

102. Three submissions recommended that the State implement comprehensive, intercultural and inclusive public policies concerning migrants and their families, particularly in connection with access to housing, education, health care, employment and social security, and that special attention in that regard be paid to the situation of migrant women.[157]

103. FUDESO noted the exponential increase in asylum applications in Chile and recommended increasing the funds provided to humanitarian assistance programmes for refugees, asylum seekers and vulnerable immigrants.[158]

Stateless persons

104. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights welcomed the "Chile Recognizes" project, which is working to provide confirmation of the Chilean nationality of persons born in Chile to parents in an irregular migratory situation. The Commission considered the project to be an important step forward in the fight against statelessness.[159]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org. (One asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with "A" status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AccessNow	Access Now (United States of America);
Ad Kimvn	Asociación Indígena Ad Kimvn (Chile);
ADF International	Alliance Defending Freedom International (Switzerland);
AFA	Asociación de Familiares Angustiados (Chile);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
APGXXIII	Association "Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII" (Italy);
AUPI	Agrupación de usuarios PRAIS DDHH (Chile);
BSOSH	Brigada SOS HUASCO (Chile);
Casa Memoria	Fundación 1367 Casa Memoria José Domingo Cañas (Chile);
CDHTocopilla	Comisión independiente De Derechos Humanos Tocopilla (Chile);
CINTRAS	Centro de Salud Mental y Derechos Humanos (Chile);
CNCDAVAL	Coalición Nacional Derecho a Vivir con Aire Limpio (Chile);
CORFAL	Corporación de Formación Laboral al Adolescente (Chile);
COYA	Corporación Yareta (Chile);
CS	Cultural Survival (United States of America);
DA	Defensoría Ambiental (Chile);
Firmamento	Consejo ciudadano por el resguardo y protección de los derechos de los niños (Chile);
FreCoA	Frente Ecosocial Antofagasta (Chile);
FRENTEDC	Frente Defensa de Coronel
FUDESO	Fundación para el Desarrollo Social (Chile);
FyC	ONG Formación Y Convergencia (Chile);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (Switzerland);
L38	Londres 38 Espacio de Memorias (Chile);
La Caleta	Corporación La Caleta (Chile);
LOF MICHILLANCA	LOF Michillanca (Chile);
Madres en Chile	Movimiento Madres en Chile (Chile);
MEDUV	Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Valparaíso (Chile);
MMV	Mamitas Migrantes Valparaíso (Chile);
MOVILH	Movimiento de Integración y Liberación Homosexual (Chile)
MUZOSARE	Mujeres De Zonas De Sacrificio Puchuncaví Quintero En Resistencia (Chile);
ON	Oro Negro (Chile);
Red Infancia	Red Social para la Promoción de los Derechos Humanos de La Infancia y la Familia En Chile (Chile);
Relaves	Fundación Relaves (Chile);
Terram	Fundación Terram (Chile);
TSD	Trans Secret Diamonds (Chile);
Willi Lafken	Coordinadora de Comunidades Williche por la defensa del Territorio Willi Lafken Weychan (Chile).

Joint submissions:

JS1 **Joint submission 1 submitted by**: Center for Reproductive Rights (United States of America); Corporación Miles (Chile);

JS2 **Joint submission 2 submitted by**: Corporación ONG Raices (Chile); ECPAT International (Thailand); ONG PAICABI (Chile);

JS3 **Joint submission 3 submitted by**: Asociación Organizando Trans Diversidades — OTD (Chile); Sexual Rights Initiative — SRI (Canada);

JS4 **Joint submission 4 submitted by**: Association for Progressive Communications — APC (South Africa); Derechos Digitales (Chile);

JS5 **Joint submission 5 submitted by**: Instituto de la Lengua y Cultura Mapuche. Aukiñ Mapu (Chile); Consejo Territorial Mapuche de Galvarino (Chile);

JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by**: Asociación de Municipalidades con Alcalde Mapuche (Chile); Consorcio TICCA (Chile); Colectivo Mapuexpress (Chile); ONG Afrochilena Lumbanga (Chile); Movimiento Acción Migrante (Chile); Observatorio Ciudadano (Chile);

JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by**: CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation (South Africa); Pro Acceso Foundation (Chile);

JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by**: Servicio Jesuita a Migrantes (Chile); Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad de Chile (Chile);

JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by**: Corporación Miles Chile (Chile); Comisión Chilena Pro-Derechos Juveniles — CODEJU (Chile); Comité de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos de la Población La Legua (Chile); Fundación Infancia (Chile);

JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by**: Derechos Digitales (Chile); Ciudadano Inteligente (Chile); Fundación Pro Acceso (Chile); Privacy International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by**: ONG FIMA (Chile); Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Facultad de Derechos de la Universidad de Chile (Chile);

JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Franciscans International (Switzerland); Oficina de Justicia, Paz e Integridad de la Creación de los Hermanos Franciscanos en Chile (Chile);

JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by**: Fundación Marista por la Solidaridad Internacional — FMSI (Italia); Oficina Internacional Católica de la Infancia — BICE (Switzerland);

JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by**: ICW Latina, Capitulo Chile (Chile); Corporación Fundamental (Chile);

JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by**: Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Genero, Corporación Humanas (Chile); Agrupación Lésbica Rompiendo Silencio (Chile); Centro de Estudios de la Mujer (Chile); Circulo Emancipador de Mujeres y Niñas con Discapacidad de Chile (Chile); Coordinadora Autónoma Contra la Violencia (Chile); Corporación Opción (Chile); Fundación Instituto de la Mujer (Chile); Fundación Iguales (Chile); Fundación 1367 Casa Memoria José Domingo Cañas (Chile); Litigación Estructural para América del Sur — LEASUR (Chile); Observatorio Contra el Acoso Callejero — OCAC (Chile); Observatorio de Violencia Institucional en Chile — OVIC (Chile);

JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by**: Fundación Iguales (Chile; Movimiento por la Diversidad Sexual — MUMS (Chile); Agrupación Rompiendo el Silencio (Chile); Aquarela (Chile), Pastoral de la Diversidad — PADIS (Chile); Prevención Viña (Chile); Agenda Kuir (Chile); Sororidad entre especies

(Chile); Colectivo Estudiantil Secretaria de género y sexualidad Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaiso (Chile); Colectivo Estudiantil Comisión de género y sexualidad Universidad de Valparaiso (Chile); Comisión de género y feminismo Universidad de Viña del Mar (Chile); Colectivo Estudiantil Vocalia de género y sexualidad Universidad Técnica Federico Santa Maria (Chile); Colectivo Estudiantil Comisión de género y sexualidad Liceo Eduardo de la Barra (Chile);

JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by**: Asociación Nacional de Mujeres Rurales e Indigenas — ANAMURI (Chile); ONG FIMA (Chile); Mesa Regional Indigena de Santiago (Chile); Plataforma Politica Mapuche (Chile);

JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by**: ONG Formación y Convergencia (Chile); Corporación para la Nueva Politica (Chile);

JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by**: Corporación de Desarrollo Emprender con Alas (Chile); Fundación de Egresados de Casas de Sename — ECAM (Chile); Infancia sin voz, yo grito por ti (Chile); Agrupación Rancagua Lucha contra el maltrato infantil (Chile); Fundación Abrazarte (Chile); Fundación Abrazame (Chile); Agrupación Padres Sename por el derechos a la reunificación familiar (Chile); Movimiento Madres en Chile Organizadas (Chile); Padres de Verdad (Chile); Abuelos de Verdad (Chile); Unión de Organizaciones Lacustres — UDOL (Chile); ONG Firmamento (Chile); Agrupación de Familiares Angustiados (AFA);

JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by**: Centros de Estudios Aurora (Chile); Núcleo de Estudios Penitenciarios (Chile);

JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by**: Agrupación de Familiares de Ejecutados Politicos — AFEP (Chile); Agrupación Lésbica Rompiendo el Silencio (Chile); Asociación Nacional de Mujeres Rurales e Indigenas — AMURI (Chile); Asociación Organizando Trans Diversidades — OTD Chile (Chile); Comisión Chilena de Derechos Humanos (Chile); Comisión Chilena Pro-Derechos Juveniles — CODEJU (Chile); Comisión Ética contra la Tortura — CECT (Chile); Comité de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos de la Población La Legua (Chile); Corporación Miles Chile (Chile); ONG FIMA (Chile); Litigación Estructural para América del Sur — ONG LEASUR (Chile); Mesa Regional Indigena de Santiago — OVIC (Chile); Servicio Jesuita a Migrantes — SJM (Chile); Plataforma Politica Mapuche (Chile); Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Facultad de Derechos de la Universidad de Chile (Chile); Grupo Internacional De Trabajo Sobre Asuntos Indigenas — IWGIA (Denmark);

JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by**: Red de Defensa de los Territorios Los Rios (Chile); Movimiento por el Agua y los Territorios (Chile); Parlamento de Koz Koz (Chile); Red de Organizaciones Sociales y Ambientales de Panguipulli (Chile); Familia Collio — Valdez (Chile); Federación de Pescadores Artesanales de Corral — FEPACOR (Chile); Consejo Defensa Territorial Wadalafquen Moncol (Chile); Red Ciudadana por los Humedales Valdivia (Chile); Revista *Caminando* (Chile); Cooperativa Semilla Austral (Chile); Cooperativa Claudio Morris Calleja (Chile); Comunidad Koliñir Lof Wapi (Chile); Alianza Kiñe Rakizuam (Chile); Colectivo Trabajadores Movilizados (Chile); Tejiendo Rebeldias (Chile); Junta de Vecinos Flor del Lago Riñihue (Chile); Movimiento por la Defensa del Futrono (Chile); Juventud Chileno Árabe de Valdivia Por Palestina (Chile); Movimiento BDS desde el Sur (Chile); Consejo de defensa

territorial Los Lagos (Chile); Centro de Estudios Comunitarios Valdivia — CEC (Chile); Corporación para el Desarrollo de las Ciencias Ambientales — CODECIAM (Chile); GeoEduca (Chile); Colectivo Viento Sur (Chile); Centro Cultural El Viaje (Chile); Movimiento por la Asamblea Constituyente — MAC (Chile); Organización Rescatista Esperanza Animal (Chile); Centro Cultural Museo de la Madera y Memoria de Neltume (Chile);

JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by**: Movimiento Nacional por la Infancia (Chile); Corporación de Desarrollo Emprender con Alas (Chile); Fundación de Egresados de Casas de Sename — ECAM (Chile); Infancia sin voz, yo grito por ti (Chile); Agrupación Rancagua Lucha contra el maltrato infantil (Chile); Fundación Abrázame (Chile); Fundación Abrázame (Chile); Agrupación Padres Sename por el derechos a la reunificación familiar (Chile); Movimiento Madres en Chile Organizadas (Chile); Padres de Verdad (Chile); Abuelos de Verdad (Chile); Unión de Organizaciones Lacustres — UDOL (Chile); ONG Firmamento (Chile); Agrupación de Familiares Angustiados (AFA);

JS24 **Joint submission 24 submitted by**: Red ONG Infancia Juventud Chile (Integrada por: Corporación La Caleta (Chile); Corporación de Formación Laboral al Adolescente — CORFAL (Chile); ONG EnMarcha (Chile); Fundación para La Protección de la Infancia Dañada Por Los Estados De Emergencia — PIDEE (Chile); Centro de Acción Social Protagoniza (Chile); ONG Social Creativa (Chile));

JS25 **Joint submission 25 submitted by**: Agrupación Lésbica Rompiendo el Silencio (Chile); Asociación Organizando Trans Diversidades — OTD Chile (Chile); Corporación Miles Chile (Chile);

JS26 **Joint submission 26 submitted by**: Fundación Súmate (Chile); Fundación Educación 2020 (Chile);

JS27 **Joint submission 27 submitted by:** Coalición Tierra de Esperanza (Integrada por: Fundación Tierra de Esperanza (Chile); Corporación Educacional Tierra de Esperanza (Chile));

JS28 **Joint submission 28 submitted by**: Comisión Ética contra la Tortura — CECT (Chile); Comité de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos de la Población La Legua (Chile); Litigación Estructural para América del Sur — ONG LEASUR (Chile); Observatorio de Violencia Institucional en Chile — OVIC (Chile);

JS29 **Joint submission 29 submitted by**: Infancia sin voz, yo grito por ti (Chile); Corporación de Desarrollo Emprender con Alas (Chile);

JS30 **Joint submission 30 submitted by**: Fundación Datos Protegidos (Chile); Corporación Fundamental (Chile).

National human rights institution:

INDH Instituto Nacional de Derechos Humanos (Chile).

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

IACHR Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (United States of America).

[2] See INDH, p. 2.
[3] See INDH, p. 1.
[4] See INDH, p. 5.
[5] See INDH, pp. 2 and 3.
[6] See. INDH, p. 7.
[7] See INDH, p. 9.
[8] See INDH, p. 11.
[9] See INDH, p. 2.
[10] See INDH, p. 4.

[11] See INDH, p. 5.
[12] See INDH, pp. 11 and 13.
[13] See INDH, p. 14.
[14] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.1–121.17, 121.50, and 122.1.
[15] See A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.2 (France); 121.3 (Portugal); 121.4 (Ireland); 121.5 (Netherlands); 121.6 (Austria, Belgium, Madagascar, Paraguay, Slovakia, Spain); and 121.7 (Uruguay).
[16] See JS1, p. 8; JS15, p. 2; JS21, p. 4; and AI, p. 8.
[17] See JS15, p. 2; JS21, p. 4; and JS22, p. 13.
[18] See also JS30, p. 7.
[19] See JS15, pp. 2–3.
[20] See ICAN, p. 1.
[21] See JS7, p. 14.
[22] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.18, 121.23–121.25, 121.27–121.29, 121.41–121.46, 121.58.
[23] See JS6, p. 1; JS21, p. 3; and JS22, p. 1.
[24] See JS21, pp. 3–4. See also JS6, pp. 2 and 5.
[25] See JS6, p. 1; AI, p. 3; IACHR, pp. 3 and 12; and MOVILH, pp. 7–8.
[26] See AI, p. 8. See also MOVILH, p. 8; and Red Infancia, p. 4.
[27] See JS21, p. 5. See also AI, pp. 3 and 8; CINTRAS, p. 3; and CORFAL, p. 2.
[28] See Red Infancia, p. 3. See also JS17, p. 12.
[29] See JS15, p. 2; JS21, pp. 5–6; JS28, pp. 7–8; and AI, p. 4. See also CINTRAS, p. 4; and Casa Memoria, p. 5.
[30] See JS15, p. 2; JS24, p. 10; CORFAL, p. 1; and La Caleta, p. 5. See also JS7, p. 14; JS19, p. 1; and JS29, p. 1.
[31] See JS7, p. 14. See also APGXXIII, p. 7.
[32] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.47, 121.51–121.57, 121.65, 121.66, 121.68, 121.70–121.73.
[33] See JS15, p. 3. See also APGXXIII, p. 5; and MOVILH, pp. 4–5.
[34] See JS3, pp. 4 and 5; JS25, p. 10; APGXXIII, p. 5; and MOVILH, pp. 5 and 7. See also AI, p. 4.
[35] See ON, p. 4. See also JS6, pp. 6 and 7.
[36] See JS16, p. 1. See also MOVILH, pp. 5 and 6; and TSD, p. 1.
[37] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.184.
[38] See JS11, p. 4; BSOSH, pp. 1–6; CNCDAVAL pp. 1–12; COYA pp. 1–6; DA pp. 1–3; FreCoA pp. 1–5; FRENTEDC, p. 1–6; FUDESO, p. 5; MEDUV, pp. 1–5; MUZOSARE, pp. 1–8; Terram, pp. 1–7. See also JS22, pp. 6 and 14; JS24, p. 6; Relaves, pp. 1–2.
[39] See Willi Lafken, pp. 2 and 4–5.
[40] See JS11, pp. 2–3. See also DA, p. 3.
[41] See JS6, pp. 10–11. See also JS4, pp. 12–13.
[42] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.22.
[43] See JS7, pp. 5–6; and AI, p. 5. See also JS17, p. 5; Casa Memoria, p. 6; and Red Infancia, p. 2.
[44] See CS, p. 2. See also JS28, p. 12.
[45] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.21, 121.26, 121.48, 121.74–121.79, 121.81–121.85, 121.112.
[46] See A/HRC/26/5, para 121.112 (Uruguay).
[47] See JS20, p. 8.
[48] See L38, p. 2.
[49] See L38, p. 5.
[50] See JS7, p. 10; JS15, p. 5; JS28, p. 6; AI, pp. 1 and 6; and Casa Memoria, pp. 1 and 3–5 and 7. See also JS6, p. 4; JS23, pp. 8–9; JS24, p. 4; and IACHR, p. 11.
[51] See AI, pp. 6 and 7. See also Casa Memoria, p. 3.
[52] See CS, p. 3. See also Casa Memoria, p. 6.
[53] See JS10, pp. 2–3, 11 and 12. See JS30, p. 9.
[54] See JS24, pp. 8–9; JS28, p. 3; and La Caleta, pp. 4–5.
[55] See JS15, p. 5; and JS28, pp. 4–5. See also AI, p. 4.
[56] See MOVILH, pp. 2 and 4. See also JS16, p. 2.
[57] See JS21, pp. 13–14. See also JS28, p. 8–10; and TSD, p. 3.
[58] See JS15, p. 7; and JS28, pp. 10–12. See also La Caleta, p. 3.
[59] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.109–121.111, 121.113–121.117, 121.19–121.49.
[60] See JS15, pp. 4 and 5; JS21, pp. 7 and 9; AI, pp. 3–4 and 7; Casa Memoria, pp. 1 and 2; CINTRAS, p. 2; L38, pp. 2–3 and 7. See also CDHTocopilla, p. 3.
[61] See Casa Memoria, pp. 1 and 2; and L38, pp. 5 and 7. See also JS15, pp. 4 and 5; JS21, p. 8; CDHTocopilla, p. 2; and CINTRAS, p. 2.

[62] See L38, pp. 5–6 and 7. See also Casa Memoria, p. 2.
[63] See JS21, pp. 7 and 8. See also JS15, p. 4; and L38, pp. 3 and 7.
[64] See Casa Memoria, p. 2. See also JS15, p. 4; JS21, p. 8; and L38, p. 4.
[65] See Casa Memoria, pp. 1–2. See also AI, p. 4; AUPI, p. 3; CDHTocopilla, p. 4; and CINTRAS, p. 2.
[66] See CINTRAS, pp. 1–2; and AUPI pp. 2–3. See also CDHTocopilla, pp. 3–4.
[67] See CINTRAS, pp. 1 and 3.
[68] See AI, p. 2. See also JS15, p. 4; CINTRAS, pp. 2 and 4; and IACHR, p. 13.
[69] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.168, 121.67, 121.80.
[70] See JS7, p. 4.
[71] See JS7, pp. 9 and 13; and Casa Memoria, p. 3.
[72] See AI, p. 6. See also JS28, p. 6; CINTRAS, p. 3; and CORFAL, p. 3.
[73] See CS, p. 6.
[74] See JS7, pp. 7 and 12.
[75] See AI, p. 8. See also JS7, p. 11 and JS17, p. 5.
[76] See JS4, p. 2.
[77] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.99, and 121.100–121.104.
[78] See JS6, p. 9.
[79] See JS15, p. 7.
[80] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.121, 121.122, and 121.69.
[81] See MOVILH, p. 1. See also JS9, pp. 8 and 9; JS15, p. 4; JS25, p. 14; and AI, pp. 2 and 4.
[82] See IACHR, p. 13.
[83] See JS15, p. 4. See also JS25, p. 15.
[84] See MOVILH, p. 3.
[85] See JS30, p. 15. See also JS10, pp. 8–9; and AccessNow, pp. 3–5.
[86] See JS4, p. 14.
[87] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.128, 121.129, and 121.130.
[88] See JS15, p. 13.
[89] See APGXXIII, p. 6.
[90] See JS16, p. 3; and TSD, p. 2. See also JS3, p. 4; and JS25, p. 12.
[91] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.33, 121.39, 121.40.
[92] See JS6, p. 1; and JS21, p. 3.
[93] See JS2, p. 3.
[94] See JS17, p. 9. See also JS24, p. 3; and CS, p. 1.
[95] DA, p. 2. See also AUPI, p. 4.
[96] See FUDESO, p. 3. See also JS11, pp. 6–7; JS12, pp. 4–6; JS17, p. 12; JS22, p. 2; COYA, p. 5; DA, p. 2.
[97] See JS11, p. 7; JS12, p. 6; COYA, p. 5; and FUDESO, pp. 4 y 5. See also IACHR, p. 11.
[98] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.37, and 121.132–121.145.
[99] See JS25, p. 7.
[100] See JS15, p. 14. See also JS14, pp. 1–2.
[101] See JS1, pp. 2–6. See also JS15, p. 14; JS21, p. 11; JS25, pp. 3–4; AI, pp. 2–3 and 5; and IACHR, p. 3.
[102] See JS15, p. 14. See also JS9, pp. 15–16; JS21, p. 11; and JS25, p. 5.
[103] See ADF International, pp. 1–4.
[104] See JS19, p. 5.
[105] See ADF International, p. 3.
[106] See MOVILH, p. 10.
[107] See JS25, p. 10 See also JS3, p. 5; JS16, p. 3; JS21, p. 12; and TSD, p. 2.
[108] See AI, p. 8; See also JS21, p. 11; and JS25, p. 8.
[109] See AFA, p. 2 y 3. See also JS23, p. 19; JS24, p. 10; CORFAL, p. 3; and Firmamento, p. 6.
[110] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.146–121.156.
[111] See JS27, pp. 1–2. See also ISCHR, p. 10.
[112] See JS9, pp. 14–15. See also JS17, p. 11.
[113] See JS5, pp. 4–5. See also JS17, p. 11; JS24, p. 3.
[114] See JS13, p. 5.
[115] See CINTRAS, p. 4. See also JS9, p. 15; and JS21, p. 15.
[116] See JS27, p. 4 and 8. See also JS26, p. 2.
[117] See MOVILH, pp. 8 and 10. See also JS3, p. 3; and JS16, pp. 3–4.
[118] See JS13, p. 7. See also JS3, pp. 2–3; and JS23, p. 12.
[119] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.34, 121.35, 121.38, 121.159–121.64, 121.86–121.97, 121.105, and 121.124–121.127.
[120] See JS15, p. 8.
[121] See JS15, p. 3.
[122] See JS15, p. 6; and JS25, pp. 12–14. See also JS4, pp. 5–8; and JS21, pp. 11 and 12.

[123] See JS15, p. 6; and JS25, pp. 7 and 8. See als JS16, p. 2.
[124] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.30–121.32, 121.36, 121.98, 121.106–121.108, 121.118–121.120, and 121.123.
[125] See JS9, pp. 3 and 4. See also JS2, pp. 4 and 5; JS15, p. 9; JS19, pp. 1 and 2; JS24, pp. 1–2; CORFAL, p. 1; La Caleta, p. 2; IACHR, pp. 9–10; and Red Infancia, p. 5.
[126] See IACHR, p. 4. See also APGXXIII, p. 6; and CORFAL, p. 1.
[127] See also JS9, pp 5–6. See also CORFAL, p. 2.
[128] See JS9, p. 6; JS13, pp. 2–3; JS19, p. 3–5; JS21, p. 14–15; JS29, pp. 2 and 3; Firmamento, p. 2; and Red Infancia, p. 5.
[129] See JS9, p. 7. See also JS13, p. 4; Jw19, p. 9; JS21, p. 16; and Red Infancia, pp. 8–9.
[130] See JS19, p. 6; JS21, p. 15; CORFAL, p. 2; and Red Infancia, p. 8.
[131] See JS9, pp. 9–10 and 12. See also JS15, p. 9; APGXXIII, pp. 2 and 3; and CORFAL, p. 3.
[132] See GIEACPC, pp. 1 and 2. See also JS13, p. 8.
[133] See JS2, pp. 5 and 6. See also JS9, pp. 12–13; JS23, pp. 14–15; JS24, pp. 5–6; and Madres en Chile, p. 3.
[134] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.157, 121.158, 121.159.
[135] APGXXIII, pp. 4 and 6.
[136] See JS18, pp. 2 and 5. See also APGXXIII, p. 4.
[137] See JS21, p. 13; and JS28, pp. 13–14. See also JS15, p. 12.
[138] See APGXXIII, p. 7.
[139] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.160–121.167, and 121.169–121.177.
[140] See JS5, pp. 3–4; and JS17, pp. 18–19. See also, JS6, pp. 1 and 3; JS15, pp. 10–11; JS24, p. 5; and CS, p. 1.
[141] See JS6, p. 4. See also JS15, p. 11.
[142] See JS6, p. 4; and JS17, p. 16. See also CS, pp. 3–4.
[143] See JS17, p. 17. See also JS6, pp. 5–6; JS15, p. 11; AI, p. 8.
[144] See CS, p. 3. See also JS22, pp. 5 and 7–8.
[145] See CS, p. 5.
[146] See JS21, p. 10. See also LOF MICHILLANCA, pp. 1 and 3.
[147] See JS6, p. 5. See also JS22, p. 4; and Willi Lafken, pp. 2–3.
[148] See JS6, pp. 3–4; JS7, pp. 2 and 6; JS17, pp. 6–7; JS21 pp. 10–11; JS22, pp. 8–9; JS28, p. 12; AI, pp. 3, 5 and 7; Casa Memoria, p. 6; and CS, p. 2.
[149] See Ad Kimvn, pp. 2–3. See also JS17, p. 3; JS28, p. 12; AI, p. 6; and Casa Memoria, p. 6.
[150] See JS6, pp. 5–6; JS21, p. 10; and JS24, p. 5. See also Ad Kimvn, p. 4.
[151] See JS6, pp. 6 and 7.
[152] See ON, p. 4. See also JS6, p 7.
[153] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/5, paras. 121.178–121.183.
[154] See JS15, p. 11. See also AI, p. 4.
[155] See JS8, pp. 3 and 8–10. See also JS15, p. 12; AI, p. 4; FyC, pp. 4–5; FUDESO, p. 1.
[156] See JS8, p. 4. See also JS6, pp. 8 and 9; JS21, p. 12; AI, pp. 4–5; FyC, pp. 2–3; and FUDESO, p. 3.
[157] See JS6, p. 9; JS8, pp. 10–15; and JS21, pp. 12–13. See also JS15, p. 12; JS26, pp. 4–5; CORFAL, p. 3; and MMV, pp. 1–3.
[158] See FUDESO, pp. 2 and 3.
[159] See IACHR, p. 13. See also JS8, p. 7.